THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

Two Millions Expected to Visit it.

DESCRIPTION OF ARTICLES. We have never seen the Crystal Palace look better than it did yesterday. There was an appearance of ompleteness about it, and, with the exception of the Machine Arcade, and the gallery for paintings, which will be ready in a few weeks, nearly all the arrangements are finished. In fact, the only contriutions of importance which have not yet arrived are the Gobelins and the Sevres porcelain from France. There is enough at present in the building to occupy the attention of a person for two weeks, if he wor examine the articles with a view to self-instruction, and not merely for the gratification of his curiosity. Powers' Greek Slave has arrived from Charleston, its owner, Colonel Preston, of South Carolina, having enerously consented to its exhibition. The other two works of art of our distinguished countrymanthe Pisher Boy, and Eve-will also be exhibited this

The public will doubtless be pleased to learn that five dollar tickets, giving the bearer admission as often as he may please for two months, are ready for sale at the Palace. This is but just towards our ountry visiters, who cannot remain long enough in the city to enjoy all the advantages of a full season ticket. The Directors are quite sanguine of success, and calculate on at least two million of visiters. Should their anticipations be realized, what will become of us, New Yorkers? We can barely imagine the results of such a terrible incursion of our country cousins, but have an indistinct shadowy idea or crowded houses, in which even the kitchens will be turned into sleeping apartments, and every available corner will be occupied by cots. In such an emergency, beds that were only intended for one person will, by some principle of domestic economy, be made to hold three or four. And then what a hervest the hotels will reap, and what an immense amount of provisions of all kinds will disappear before such an invading army, fresh, too, from the country. Two millions of persons in New York! the bare possibility of such a deluge of human beings is enough to set the city upside down with excitement; the grocers, on the strength of it, will order a tenfold supply of provisions; there will be a dreadful mortality among fat cattle, sheep and swine; flour will rise without the aid of yeast, and speculators will look sprightly, and grow jolly as they calculate on their chances. What a change will be effected by this "good time coming" in the present gloomy asman who prinds the organ for the happy family will play a livelier air, and even the members of the happy family itself will grow happier and more lively. Then the stock of the Latting Observatory will rise nearly to its own terrific altitude, for people no longer content to look up at it must look down from its "dizzy height" upon this nether world.

Then, too, we shall hear the keeper of the live erocodile sing out in more cheering tones:-" Haes the largest 'yallow-gaiter' ever seen all the ways from the banks of the Nile, where they devours young nigger babies, and thinks them a great delicacy." Who, in such a time of general rejoicing, can refuse his earnest solicitation to walk in and see his living wonder, or who can forego the pleasure afforded by an introduction to those asing wild men, whose praises have been trump eted forth with the most unwearied perseverance to

What hopes those expected two millions are calcu lated to infuse into the bosoms of thousands of our desponding citizens, particularly those who have taken up their habitations in the vicinity of the Crystal Palace. We have a word of advice for our country visiters, which it may be well for them to act upon immediately. Secure your boarding houses at once, you who are not so fortunate as to have city friends, and come on as soon as possible, for i the city is so crowded, flow will the Palace hold all that must visit it? Just think of twenty or thirty other, making it utterly impossible for any one to see the articles to advantage. We therefore say make no delay, but prepare yourself at once; the Palace is almost complete, and will be entirely ready by the time you make your appearance in our good-

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT. THE GOVERNMENT FIREARMS, ETC.

The contribution of government ordnance and small arms comprises not only such as are manufac. tured at the different armories and arsenals of the United States government, but also some that are furnished from private establishments; and it is owing chiefly to the efforts of Mr. James T. Ames, of the Ames' Manufacturing Company, who are heavy contractors with the government, that the Crystal Palace is graced with the present con

This comprises a specimen of the different ar tillery carriages, with their implements complete, which go to make up a battery for field service

Gun carriage. Battery wagon. Caissen and traveling forge. These were all made at the Watervliet Arsenal, at West Troy. A part of the carriages are unpainted. the better to show the character and quality of the wood used in their construction, all of which is orchard oak, from Massachusetts and Connecticut, and has been submitted to the mineralising process. This however, we believe, is now abandoned. A mountain howitzer carriage, with ammunition chests, pack sad dle &c., complete for service, is from the same place.

The bronze guns consisting of :-

are from the foundry of the Ames' Manufacturing Company. This company was the first to introduce, with success, this branch of art into the United States, and which a steady prosecution of more than twenty years has enabled them to bring to a degree of perfection which will not suffer by comparison with the productions of any other country. They also execute bronze castings of any description, specimens of which may be found in the

The collection of small arms contains muskets cadet muskets, sappers, artillery and cavalry musketoons, from Springfield Armoury, and rifles from Har-per's Ferry. At each of these places, the manufacture of arms was commenced at an early day. With in the last few years, very great improvements have been made, and for perfection of workmanship these arms are now unsurpassed. Every piece is subjected to the severest test, and rejected for the slightest fault. There is also a perfect interchange of parts

single musket, the parts are taken indiscriminately; the great advantage and necessity for this is obvious. There is also exhibited a collection of models, showing the alterations and improvements which have been made in this class of arms through a long series of years :-

so that in the assembling or putting together of a

TABLE Showing DIMENSIONS. WEIGHT, ETC., OF PRESENT Musket. Rifle, toon. toon. foon.

Length with out inyonet. 67.80 in. 48.8 in. 41.00 in. 41.00 in. 41.00 in. bayote 4.75.80 in. 62.01 in. 50.00 in. bayote 4.75.80 in. 62.01 in. 50.00 in. 011 is wheth with out is whether 4.75.80 in. 7.02 ib. 7.02 ib. 7.22 ib. Weight with bayonet 9.82 ib. 9.55 ib. 7.00 ib. 10.00 in. 69 in. 69 in. 69 in. 69 in. 69 in.

A collection of swords for all the various ranks in each department of service, both army and navy, from the Ames Company, together with a rich dis play of fancy swords, completes this department.

CONTRIBUTION FROM THE SISTER OF ROBERT BURNS One of the greatest curiosities in the American de partment is the pair of stockings knit expressly for our exhibition by the venerable sister of Scotland's favorite and greatest poet, Robert Burns. The stockings are, of course, more valuable on account of their maker than from any merit of workmanship which they possess, although in this last respect they are perfect. They are enclosed in a glass case, and the following inscription explains their history, poet had in knitting them :-

"Stockings knitted by Mrs. Begg, of Ayr, Scotland, (sister of Robert Burns,) at the age of eighty-two years, and contributed by M. M. Keane, to be sold after exhibition, and the proceeds applied to a charitable purpose, under the direction of James Gordon Bennett."

Phelps' Ohio Combination Beehive is among the most ingenious articles on exhibition in the American department. It is situated in the gallery near the plows, and is so arranged at one of the windows that from it, not, of course, into the building, but outside of it; there you can see them at work in the manufacture, with that untiring industry of which they have been so appropriately chosen as the emblem. Here one is engaged in smoothing down the interior of the cells, while others are employed in constructing new cells. The hive is formed of wood and glass, and is like all really useful contrivances, very simple. It consists of a number of boxes, and can be made to contain four or five families of bees. The boxes are all alike, and may be changed to any part of the case without difficulty. An aperture is cut in the front of each box, for the ingress and egress of the bees; a spout, or alighting-board, is attached to the front of the hive of sufficient length to reach through weather boarding when set in a building. The bottom is attached to the front of the hive by butts, and may be let down at any time without disturbing or moving the boxes, as they stand upon strips nailed to the case at the bottom against which the bottom shuts and forms a tight joint. The bottom, when closed, is kept in place by button at each end. There are ventilating openings through the bottom, three inches in diameter, covered on the under side with perforated tin doors, that may be opened and closed at pleasure. The moth trap consists of a strip of board, grooved or rabbeted at the edges, to form a harbor for the moths on the bottom of the hive; this slide, or trap, is covered with a tin case, with openings at its lower edge, corresponding with the grooves in the trap; the case prevents the bees from fastening it to the floor, and admits of its being withdrawn and returned without disturbing the bees.

One of the biggest lumps of coal which we have ever seen arrived at the Crystal Palace yesterday, from the Parker coal vein. Some idea of its immense size may be formed, when we state that its weight is thirty thousand pounds, and it is fifteen feet thick. If this is a specimen of the lumps taken from this vein, we only wish that the vein itself may

WASHINGTON NATIONAL MONUMENT.

Lieutenant Maury and the Liverpool Dock Committee.

PROOKLYN, August 8, 1800. TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK HERALD. Your defence of Lieutenant Maury from the sapient emarks of the chairman of the Liverpool Dock Commit-

The honorable chairman stated that Lieutenant Maury cok was copied from an Englishman's-Mr. Towson And now, sir, to facts. About the year 1840 or 1841. Lieutenant Maury, of the United States navy, and Lieutenant Roper, of the English navy, each published a valuable work on navigation. Among the different methods of sail-ing each of them gave rules and examples to work a course and distance by great circle sailing. In the year 1842 or 1843, (I regret I have not the books by me, but have to trust to memory,) a gentleman by the name of Griffin or Griffith, pamphlet on great circle sailing, simplifying the rules and making the work much easier to the young navigator. In 1847 Mr. Towson invented what he called a linear able, and presented it to the English admiralty, wh published it in 1848, with a pamphlet, giving Mr. Tow-son's rules and method for finding the course and dis

And now, sir, the honorable chairman of the Dock ommittee gets up and publishes to the world that it. The book had been prated by Lieutenant Maury, blie the only ment that could be claimed for Mr. The honorable friends, is that he had discovered a hort and simple method of working a course and discovery by great circle sailing.

But, sir, Mr. Griffith was in advance of Mr. The discovery by some years, and to him belongs much of the erit of shortening the rules for such cases, and most fatherworks on navigation contain rules and examples or all such cases.

covery by some years, and to him belongs much of the merit of shortening the rules for such cases. and most of the Works on navigation contain rules and examples for all such cases.

Lieutenant Maury, from his investigations of the winds and currents of the different oceans, has given us a vast amount of knowiedge, and with his wind and current charts, (the winds are given for every month in the year.) the navigator who has a knowledge of great circle sailing, may at times shorten his distance from port to port very much; but great circle sailing is not always practicable and advisable for ships under canvas; but for steamers it is the proper and correct routs for them to fellow as near as possible to do so.

The early steamers to this country—the Great Western, Liverpool, and British Queen—railed on a rhumb line from Sandy Hock to Cape Clear, or the Lizard according to the port they were bound to, until Lieut Maury published a sketch-chart, showing they could save 69 m. in distance by following the arc of the circle as near as possible—(it cannot be strictly followed between New York and Liverpool, as the Shoals of Nantacetet and Georges and the point of Cape Race intervene.)

I once more bring forward the remarks of the hosorable Chairman—that Lieut. Maury's book is taken from Mr. Townor's. I do not know which of Lieut Maury's books the honorable gentleman alludes to; but if he alludes to Lieut. M's work on navigation and Jinear tables of Mr. T., which he presented to the darirality, and which was published by the government in 1848. So, in this case, there can be no prizary on the part of Lieut M from Mr. Townor's pamphlet. If the honorable chairman alludes to the "Book of Report," made to the department at washington, and by that department to Congress, it would require a long stretch of magination to find anything in this work that could be pirated from Mr. Tow son's pamphlet on "Great Circle Sailing,"

And now, Mr. Editor, I trust See this, that the honorable chairman of the Liverpool Dock Committee has h

[From the New Orleans Picayune, July 20] The edict of Gov. Young, of Utah, in reference to

The edict of Gov. Young, of Utah, in reference to Mexicans in that territory, is complained of as being a gross violation of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo.

Mr. Alexander Oettling has been appointed and recognized as Hanoverian Consul at Colima, and at the port of Manzaniillo. Mr. Victor Garcia has been appointed and recognized as Dutch Consul at Tampico, in the absence of Mr. Dickinson.

The quantity of clipped coin circulating gives rise to much complaint in the city of Mexico.

The Italian residents of the city of Mexico have sent to Gen. Dabormida, Sardinian Minister of Foreign Affairs, a splendid gold medal and an address expressing their satisfaction at his dignified and courageous course in the recent question between Austria and Surdinia, relating to the confiscation by the former of the property of Italian emigrants.

The proprietor and editor of the Eco del Comercio have turned the paper over to new hands.

THE YELLOW FEVER AT NEW ORLEANS.

Relief for New Orleans-Meeting at the Astor

Yesterday afternoon, at two o'clock P. M., a meeting was held in the Astor House, in pursuance to a requisition signed by Francis L. Hawks, J. Ogden Woodruff, and Charles L. Frost, the committee who had been authorised by the Howard Association to receive contributions in this city for the aid of those now suffering in New Orleans from the epidemic at present prevailing there. The meeting having been called to order by Charles L. Frost, Esq., of the above committee, on the motion of that gentleman the Hon. Arnold Harris was appointed chairman, and Messrs. W. C. Tompkins and Logan McKnight, secretaries. The object for which the meeting was assembled having been explained by the chairman, Hon. Arnold Harris, Mr. Frost reported the action of the Committee to which he belonged, the names of whom have been already given in procuring subscriptions for the relief of the sick and destitute in New Orleans. In addition to the amount of \$1,465, which had already been obtained, the Rev. Dr. Hawks had sent in the sum of \$466; and there

Esq., Committee.

Esq., Committee.

Seq., Committee.

Genitemen—Still retaining in sweet remembrance the many acts of kindness extended towards me by the citi mes of New Orleans, many of whom are now prostrated by illness, past hope of recovery, and carnestly desirous of adding my mits to the good cause you are engaged in, permit me to offer the proceeds of my estertainment, of an ascent of Morr Blade, upon any night you may designate as a benefit to our suffering fellow-citizens of the nate of Morr Blade, upon any night you may designate as a benefit to our suffering fellow-citizens of the U.S. army, aged 36 years.

NEWSPAPER ACCOUNTS As the fiver is the all pervading topic, we shall be predened for recurring to it more frequently than we generally do the same theme. Within the leat day or two the
disease has unquestionably extended beyond the limited
doundaries which appared at first to bridge in its ravager. After desolating the small home-teads and squalid
hovels of the Fourth and upper part of the First district,
it has spread below these points. We hear of fatal cases
in the lower part of the First district, in Poydras street,
near the market, in Caronclett, Barcanos, and other
streets. Below Canal street, the number of its victims
is yet, inconsiderable. Intelligent physicians in fine
practice, inform as, that the Second district continues
tingularly free from the epidemic, and that even the
fourther best little in comparison with the First and
attempt to solve. It is a characteristic on a wind of
diseases to break out in the divisies sections of a citr,
where habitations are crowded together, and where
multitudes of persona dwell beneath the same roof. In
such localities these disorders find abundant material
for their propagation. Poor people are seldom particularly sice about their persons—and many injure their
consitivities and impair their strength by hashtual indulgance in spirituous liquors. These are among the
arrives the constitutions and impair their strength by hashtual indulgance in spirituous liquors. These are among the
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ferse to be second for its appearance in these rosory to a second for its appearance in these rosory to the second of the publication of the fewer-the daily and
weekly bulletins of death record the frightful diversatation it is committing—yet there are from the levents of the
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lightened and experienced physicians—and the yought to

lightened and experienced physicians—and the Yought to knew.

[From the Picayane, July 30.]

The ravages of the prevailing fever continues to be great. There is a slight falling off in the aggregate of deaths, as reported jesterday, from those of the day be fore, but not enough to afford any hope of diminution of the pecilience. One favorable sign reported by the physicians is that the disease is more manageable than at first. There are more cases of recovery in proportion to the numbers attacked, and the medical treatment is more successful. On the other hand, the area of the districts where it broke out and has been most fatal; but cases a spread itself. It is still mainly confined to the districts where it broke out and has been most fatal; but cases are now occurring in other parts of the city, not many, but enough to show that the pestilential influence is dispersing itself over places hitherto exempt. Some cases have occurred in the lower part of this district, near Canal atrect. It is remarked however, that not withstanding the great number of the rick and the greatness of the mortality indicating the violence of the spidennic physicians, having the largest practice in the first district have had few calls. It is also remarked that while the daily list of deaths reaches to a hundred, few persons that we meet can designate more than one or two friends or even acquaintances that they have heard of as having been attacked. It is the usual course of epidemics that it attacks the obscure and unacclimated stranger, the emigrant and the laborer, who are not only most exposed to attack by their telisome occupations in the sun and rain, and in apots where malaria is generated, but are least able to lie up in the early stage of the fever, to call in skillful medical advice, to employ nurses and by dint of careful management, thus to weather the attack. For the most part, too, they congressed in the first victims of an epidemic.

in New Orleans. In addition to the amount of \$14.65, which had already been obtained, the Byr. Dr. Hawks had sent in the sum of \$465; and there had been likewise received the sums below mentioned from the following individuals:— Mr. Malthy. \$50 00 John Hicks & Co. 50 00 Harleck & Co. 100 00 Foster, Elliott & F. Ekhidy. \$60 00 John Hicks & Co. 50 00 Harleck & Co. 100 00 Foster, Elliott & F. Ekhidy. \$60 00 John Hicks & Co. 50 00 Harleck & Co. 100 00 Foster, Elliott & F. Ekhidy. \$60 00 John Hicks & Co. 50 00 Harleck & Co. 100 00 Foster, Elliott & F. Ekhidy. \$60 00 John Hicks & Co. 50 00 Harleck & Co. 100 00 Foster, Elliott & F. Ekhidy. \$60 00 John Hicks & Co. 50 00 Harleck & Co. 100 00 Foster, Elliott & F. Ekhidy. \$60 00 John Hicks & Co. 50 00 Harleck & Co. 100 00 Foster, Elliott & F. Ekhidy. \$60 00 John Hicks & Co. 50 00 Harleck & Co. 100 00 Foster, Elliott & F. Ekhidy. \$60 00 John Hicks & Co. 50 00 Harleck & Co. 100 00 Foster, Elliott & F. Ekhidy. \$60 00 John Hicks & Co. 50 00 Harleck & Co. 100 00 Foster, Elliott & F. Ekhidy. \$60 00 John Hicks & Co. 50 00 Harleck & Co. 100 00 Foster, Elliott & F. Ekhidy. \$60 00 John Hicks & Co. 50 00 Harleck & Co. 100 00 Foster, Elliott & F. Ekhidy. \$60 00 John Hicks & Co. 50 00 Harleck & Co. 100 00 Foster, Elliott & F. Ekhidy. \$60 00 John Hicks & Co. 50 00

TELEGRAPHIC.

Death of Major Biles, &c.

BALTIMORE, August 5, 1°53.

We to night received New Orleans papers of Tuesday lest, at which time the weather was still unfavorable, and the fever was on the increase. The deaths for the week ending on 31st alt., were eight bundred and eightyfour, of which six hundred and ninety two were by the hundred and ninety nine deaths occurred, of which two hundred and forty-three were by yellow fever.

Colonel Bilms, General Taylor's son-in-law, died at Pascagoula to-day, of yellow fever. The deaths within the last twenty-four hours, in the city, amounted to one

handred and fifty from yellow fever.

Washington Gossip.

MATTERS, PERSONAL AND OFFICIAL.

The Evening Star of Saturday furnishes the annexed items from the executive bureaus, &c.—

Letters bearing date July 9, 1853, from Funchal, Madeira, from Commander Ringgold, commanding the surveying expedition to the North Pacific Ocean, have been received at the Navy Department, in which he reports the arrival of the squadron under his command, in twenty-eight days from the Capes of Virginia. He remarks that "it will be doubtless gratifying to the friends of the officers and others composing the expedition to be satisfied that all on board are well."

Lieut Herndon, U. S. N., has been detached, on leava, from the inspectorship of provisions at Norfolk; and Lieut, Gerge R. Gray has been ordered to that duty in his place.

The Interior Perartment have advices from Brigham

We learn that the Ministers, or agents of all grades, appointed since the 6th of March last to represent this government aboad, have already received their instructions, except Governors Vroom (to Prussia) and Seymour (to Russia), whose instructions are in a state of

Naval Intelligence.

Naval Intelligence.

Norsolk, Va., August 6, 1853.

The U. S. frigate Savannah, the flag ship of Commodore Mercer, is undergoing a thorough overhauding, preparatory to a long voyage in prospective. We learn from the officers that her destination, despite the many rumper to the contrary, is positively uncertain. Com. Salter, accompanied by his flag Lieut. Wm. E. Lorsy, arrived here a few days since, and it is likely the S. will go in commission as soon as her complement of men is received.

here a few days since, and it is likely the a will go in commission as soon as her complement of men is received.

The old store ship Massachusetts is new in the Dry Dock receiving a thorough fitting out.

The keel of the new Constellation has been hald, and namerous workmen are actively engaged upon her. A temperary tent, or workshop has been erected in this yard to protect the industrious mechanics from the corching run and pieroity rain. It will be remembered that the Constellation was the noble shir commanded by the gallant Truxton, that captured the French frigate Libeurgente, off the Island of Nevis, about the year '90 or 1800. The keel (of the very best of white only, is compored of nine pieces, all making about 176 feet in length, thirty inches ceap, and the siding size eighteen inches. The next of the timber composing her keel has been in the water, seasoning, over twenty years, and looks as sourd fresh and solid as though it had just been out from the forest.

cound, fresh and solid as though it had just been out from the forest.

The various officers attached to the Saranac have mostly been detached, and the vessel gone out of com-mission.—Correspondence Baltomore Sum, August S.

U.S. steam frigate Mississippi, fleg ship of Commodors Perry, Commander S. R. Lee, sailed from Hong Kong, about April 30, for the North. U.S. store ship Supply, Commander Sinclair sailed April 27, for the North. Lieutenant Joseph Lanman has been ordered to duty at the Washington navy yard in place of Lieutenant Titon, promoted to Commander; and Lieutenant Cloro Price is ordered to the receiving ship Pennsylvania vice Lieutenant John K. Mitchell, detached on leave.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

THE EOSZTA DIFFICULTY AT SMYRNA—CAPTAIN IN-GRAHAM AND THE ADMINISTRATION—BECRETARY M'CLELLAND AND THE REPORTED FRAUDS, ETC. PPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WASHINGTON, August 8-8 P. M. Neit her the State, or Navy Department has received, officially, a word of information with regard to the Kezzta a fair at Smyrna. The latest dates received from

Comedora Stringham, commanding the squadron in those waters, an up to the 6th of July. It is very improbable that no desperatches were written to the departmen—the reasonable scalation being that they have been intercepted. The article on the subject of Captain lograham's proceedings, is yesterday's Union, is not official. It goes further, depend upon it, than the administration will be willing to go. As at present advised, the ground which the President wh'll take was correctly stated in yester-

land. Secretary of the Interior, had reference to the discovery of frauds in the issuing of land warrants, are wholly false. Upon the best authority, it is stated, that the Governor's visit was simply upon private business.

NASHVILLE, Asgust 8, 1853. 1,000, while the whigs only admit a loss of 200. The result for Governor is doubtful. The whigs, thus far, have

Bosron, August 8, 1853.

The fishing schooner Flying Cloud arrived at Glouces ter yesterday from the fishing grounds. The captain re-ports mackerel scarce, and that several Cape Cod vessels had left for home with small fares. The British naval officers are represented as being more civil. The Flying Gloud saw a British war steamer keeping a sharp look steamer Devastation has gone to Quebec for repairs. The conting to about \$10 a vessel The F. C.

RALTIMORE, August 8, 1853.

We were visited by a heavy rain and hall storm to night. The hail was very large, and many windows were broken: trees, fences &c., were blown down.

ALBANY, August 8, 1853.

The canal tolls for the fourth week of July were \$115, 170, and the season, up to August the 1st, they foot up \$1,386,941—being an increase over the same period, last

The Black Warrior at Mobile, &c New ORLEANS, August 1, 1853.

The steamship Black Warrior, from New York via Ha-

rana, arrived at Mobile, yesterday.

Col. Palfrey has been elected Brigadier General of the

Markets,
New Oalsans, Adgust 5, 1853
The sales of cotton for the week have been four thousand bales, and the receipts of the week twelve hundred bales. The stock on hand is eighteen thousand bales. Middling is quoted at 10%. The accounts of the growing crops are favorable.

The sales of cotton during the week amounted to 8 bales, and the receipts to 20. The stock is 7,80°; bales.

hales, and the receipts to 20. The stock is 7,00° bales.

Annary, August 8, 1853.

The following have been the receipts have sizes a day now. II.000 bits.

Annary, August 8, 1853.

day now. II.000 bits.

Annary, August 8, 1853.

day now. II.000 bits.

Annary, August 8, 1853.

Annary, August 8, 1

PRESENTATION OF PLATE TO ZOP SPEECHES, ETC., ETC. A special meeting of the representatives of the Fire

committee of the representatives and trustees, relative to the Mills testimonial. o the Mills testimonial.

Mr. Graham, Chairman of the Committee, made the

report, which was accepted, and a committee was ap-pointed who introduced Mr. Zophar Mills. He was re-

ceived with hearty applause.

Mr. A. P. Tears then addressed Mr. Mills as follows:

Sir—The joint committee (whose report has just been reed,) and the representatives of the different fire companies, have assembled here this evening to consummate panies, have assembled here this evening to consummate the pleasing duty assigned them, and to ask your acceptance of this service of plate they have had prepared for you. The distinction which has been conferred upon me, in being relected to present to you this deserved and suduring tribute of esteem from the firemen of this city, has been as unexpected as it was unsought for by me. There are so many in the department so much more competent for this occasion than myself, that I question my own ability, and feel embarrassed in the performance of the agreeable task allotted me. I regard it, however, an honor as well as a privilege, to meet with so many of my old friends and associates upon this interesting occasion, here in this hall, so familiar to me, to unite a expressing to you, sir, the high estimation in which your ceriment tervices have always been regarded by the fire department of this city. From your first entrance as a member, and during your long continuance among us as foreman of a company, representative, assistant engireer, trustee, and president of the department, you have invastably manifested a deep interest in its success and welfare, and in the promotion of the objects contemplated by the establishment of our charitable fund. Placed at times in difficult and dangerous positions as a fireman, you have evioced rare exhibitions of jacquent, skill, and courage, fully equal to the occasion and the circumstances by which you were surrounded; while your deportment has been characterized by so hind and considerate a regard for the rights of others with when you have been associated, as to excite our was meet admiration and respect; indeed, during your eventful career our city has been visited by several terrific configurations, in which the metropolis titled reemed dooms do estruction; but amid all these dangere—

"When aboek the timid.

And stood still the braws."

"When abook the timid.

And stood still the brave,"
your calmners, energy and decision never forsook you
for a mement; but frusting to the well directed efforts of
the free and independent fremen of this city, you saw
the destroyer confined to narrov and still more narrow
limits, until he was finally subdued, and our citizens
again reposing in conscious peace and security. You
must pardon me, sir, for the allusian I am about to
make personal to yearrelf, but I regard the circumstances
as reflecting so much credit upon you that I cannot for
bear mentioning it, and that is, that throughout your enture connection with us, embracing a peried of more
than twenty years: although exposed to the sudden
charges of our variable climate, subjected to all kinds of
exposure is wister and summer, in cold, snow, sleet and
wet reather, time and time again drenched to the skin,
you have never been known to partake or, or indulgs in
spiritous liquors of any description: and here you stand
among us to hight, erect and strong, a living
example of health and strength unimpaired,
which God grant may centime so, long years to
come. In addition to your services as a fireman,
you have performed other duties, as a trustee of our
charitable fund, which you discharged with your acoustoned zeal and ddelity, displaying to the sick fireman,
his widow, and orphan children, an unvarying regard for
their personal comfort and happiness, which has endeared
you to them all. The tiremen of New York, not unmindful of the dangers you have passed, fully appreciating
your many excellent traits of character, the long period
you to them all. The tiremen of New York, not unmindful of the dangers you have performed, and the benefits
conferred by your counsel and advice, and regretting the
separation which has deprived them of your aid, have
taken this method of testifying their sicenve regard for
your character as a man, and a member of that department, with which you zave been so long and honorably
associated. My own imperfect language conveys b

ied, of being the more can be a country, in the country, in the country. The delivery of this speech was frequently interrupted the warmest applause.

Mr. Mills then nose and said:—Sir: I thank you for the ry fiattering manner in which you have been pleased speak of my connection with the fire department of speak of my connection with the fire department of many years, enables you to speak the department for many years, enables you to speak

After the presentation, there was a vory pleasant re-union at Lafayette Hall, where speeches were made by Mr. M. D. Boruck, of San Francheo; Messrs. Bucking-ham, Miller, and McGinnis. The attendance of repre-sentatives was a very full one, and the whole affair passed off in the hoppiest manner.

Law in Relation to Savings Banks:

Law in Relation to Savings Banks:

An ACT RELATIFE TO SAVINGS BANKS OR INSTITUTIONS FOR SAVINGS IN THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK AND THE COUNTY OF KINGS—PASSED APBIL 15, 1853.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do exact as follows:

Sec 1. It shall be lawful for the several savings banks or institutions for savings in the city and county of New York and county of Kings, now chartered or which may be hereafter cleartered, in addition to the powers granted by their respective acts of incorporation, to loan the moneys which they have received or shall hereafter to ever the accumulation thereof, or on purchase any stock or securities for the redemption or payment of which the faith of any. State in the Union shall be pledged, or in the public debt or stock of any incorporated city, county or town in this State which shall have been authorized by the Isginsture of this State to issue such stock; provided, that the cush value of such stock or securities shall, at the time of making such investments, be at or above its per value; and any such leans so made, shall not exceed its amount innety per cent of the par value of such stock or securities. Should the stock or securities above mentioned depreciate in value, so that the amount lorsed thoroon shall exceed ninety per cent of its par value; it shall be the duty of the directors or trustees of any avaring bank or institution for savings, to require the immediate payment of any lean made by them thereon, or additional security therefor, so that at all times the amount of such stock or securities.

Sec. 2. It shall be leaf of or any such savings banks or institutions for savings to make temporary deposits in any bank or banking association to an amount equal to

The Galena Jeffersonian of the 1st inst., announces that a company for building a railroad from the Mississippi, at the mouth of the Tete des Mort valley, in a northwestern direction, towards the Great Bend of the Minnesota river, is now fully organized and prepared to do what may be done toward carrying out as speedily as possible, the object of the association.